IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-35 as filed originally and add the following new claims 36-51.

Claims 1-35 **(cancelled)**

36. (New) A method of screening for the effect of a compound of interest on a cell comprising:

(a) contacting a first cell, said first cell comprising a DNA encoding said compound of interest operably linked to a regulatory sequence, with a fusion protein comprising:

(1) a protein transduction domain, wherein said protein transduction domain is obtained from TAT, and

(2) a transcription activator region that binds to said regulatory sequence and induces expression of said DNA;

(b) contacting a second cell, said second cell comprising a DNA encoding said compound of interest operably linked to a regulatory sequence, with:

(1) no protein, or

(2) a protein that does not comprise said protein transduction domain, said transcription activator region, or both; and

(c) determining and comparing the phenotypes of said first cell and said second cell;

wherein:

a difference between the phenotypes of said first cell and said second cell is an effect of said compound on said cell.

37. (New) A method of screening for the effect of a compound of interest on a cell comprising:

    (a) contacting a first cell, said first cell comprising a DNA encoding said compound of interest operably linked to a regulatory sequence, with a fusion protein comprising:

        (1) a protein transduction domain, wherein said protein transduction domain is obtained from TAT, and

        (2) a transcription activator region that binds to said regulatory sequence and induces expression of said DNA;

    (b) contacting a second cell, wherein said second cell does not comprise (1) said DNA encoding said compound of interest operably linked to a regulatory sequence, (2) an RNA polymerase required for said expression of said DNA, or both (1) and (2), with said fusion protein;

    (c) determining and comparing the phenotypes of said first cell and said second cell;

    wherein:

    a difference between the phenotypes of said first cell and said second cell is an effect of said compound on said cell.

38. (New) A method of screening for the effect of a compound of interest on a cell comprising a DNA encoding said compound of interest operably linked to a regulatory sequence, said method comprising:

    (a) determining a baseline phenotype of said cell;

    (b) contacting said host cell with a fusion protein comprising:

        (1) a protein transduction domain, wherein said protein transduction domain is obtained from TAT, and

(2) a transcription activator region that binds to said regulatory sequence and induces expression of said DNA;

(c) determining the resulting phenotype of said cell;

wherein:

a difference between said baseline phenotype of said cell and said resulting phenotype of said cell is an effect of said compound on said cell.

39. (New) The method of any of claims 36-38, wherein said regulatory sequence comprises a promoter for a bacteriophage RNA polymerase and said transcription activator region is said bacteriophage RNA polymerase.

40. (New) The method of claim 39, wherein said bacteriophage RNA polymerase is selected from the group consisting of T7 RNA polymerase, SP6 RNA polymerase, GHl RNA polymerase and T3 RNA polymerase.

41. (New) The method of any of claims 36-38, wherein said regulatory sequence comprises a Gal4 regulatory sequence and said transcription activator region is Gal4.

42. (New) The method of any of claims 36-38, wherein said transcription activator region of said fusion protein comprises (a) a DNA binding domain that binds to said regulatory sequence and induces expression of said DNA, and (b) a transactivation domain.

43. (New) The method of claim 42, wherein said DNA binding domain that binds to said regulatory sequence and induces expression of said DNA, said

transactivation domain, or both, is obtained from Gal4 and said regulatory sequence comprises a Gal4 regulatory sequence.

44. (New) The method of claim 42, wherein said DNA binding domain that binds to said regulatory sequence and induces expression of said DNA, said transactivation domain, or both, is obtained from E2F-1 and said regulatory sequence comprises an E2F-1 regulatory sequence.

45. (New) The method of claim 42, wherein said DNA binding domain and said transactivation domain are domains from different proteins.

46. (New) The method of any of claims 36-38, wherein said cell is a cell line cultured in vitro.

47. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein said cell line is a eukaryotic cell line.

48. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein said cell line is a mammalian cell line.

49. (New) The method of any of claims 36-38, wherein said fusion protein is at least partially denatured before said contacting.

50. (New) The method of any of claims 36-38, wherein said cell is a eukaryotic cell and said fusion protein further comprises a nuclear localization signal.

51. (New) The method of any of claims 36-38, wherein said compound of interest is a protein or an RNA.